THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE *PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.*

Two Dollars a Year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of Six Months, if demanded. When the paper is sent by post the postage must be paid in addition to the subscription.

Advertisements not exceeding a square inserted three times for One Dollar, and every continuance after 25 Cents. Those exceeding a square in proportion. Persons sending advertisements will please note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *PRINTING in general executed with neatness and dispatch*

JAMES HOPE,

LADIES SHOEMAKER,

LATELY ARRIVED FROM ENGLAND.

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he has opened for Sale in the late dwelling house of William Irwin, deceased, fronting the Diamond, a handsome and extensive assortment of

Ladies Shoes,

of Kid, Morocco and other Leather, warranted good. He has also for Sale, a variety of beautiful Kid and Morocco Skins, together with a large assortment of Shoe Trimmings.

He will make Ladies Shoes to any pattern in the neatest manner and newest fashion, and flatters himself from his long experience in business he will give satisfaction to those who may please to honor him with their commands.

Pittsburgh, October 27, 1806

N. B. Employment and good encouragement will be given to two or three Journeymen well acquainted with making Ladies Shoes; and one or two women who understand Shoe binding, or wish to learn it, will receive generous encouragement.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Have just received a fresh supply of

MERCHANDIZE,

Which they are determined to sell low for Cash, or such country produce as will meet their approbation.

They have also,

Barr Iron, and Castings,

by the ton; with a large assortment of

Drugs and Patent Medicine,

AS USUAL.

WRENSHALL & BOGGS.

Pittsburgh, 27th May, 1806. 6m.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE LANDS on Chartiers creek, the property of General Hand, deceased, will be Sold by his Administrators. Their excellent quality, and their vicinity to Pittsburgh will render them an advantageous purchase. Apply to CHARLES SMITH, Esq. in Lancaster, or the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

ALEXANDER ADDISON.

Pittsburgh, 15th September, 1806. tf.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT forty miles from Pittsburgh on the Ohio river, a handsome tract of 400 Acres of Land, a large proportion thereof is first rate, about thirty acres under improvement, there are three excellent Sugar Camps, a Grist mill and Distillery in good repair on the premises. It is well calculated for Ship or Boat Building, abounding with timber of the first quality, the buildings are replete with conveniencies for the immediate reception of a family; Likewise on the bank of the river, a good House and valuable Lots, an eligible stand for a store or any other business. The property will be disposed of low for cash. The title is indisputable. For terms apply to *WILLIAM C. LARWILL*, Attorney at Law, at the Post Office, Fawcett's Town, State of Ohio, who has several other Tracts of Land for Sale in this neighbourhood.

August 15, 1806. tf

THOMAS PERKINS,

Respectfully informs the Public that he has just commenced the

Gold, Silver Smith & Watch *Business,*

IN Market Street, a few doors above Mr. John Scull's corner. Having served a regular apprenticeship in one of the first Shops in Philadelphia, he will engage to perform in some of the most difficult branches of the business (such as Plate Gold work, &c.) equal to any thing done in the City and at the lowest prices. He hopes, by his attention, punctuality, and experience in the business, to merit the patronage of the public.

Pittsburgh, October 26, 1806.

DONATION LANDS, FOR SALE.

FIRST DISTRICT. No.	Acres.
3	300
10	500
17	50
17	250
106	200
129	200
141	200
147	200
152	200
156	200
178	200
189	200
194	200

SECOND DISTRICT. No.	Acres.
16	300
37	250
40	250
189	250
259	200
399	200
406	200
410	200
416	200
421	200
1808	200
1811	200
1825	200
1908	200
1918	200

THIRD DISTRICT. No.	Acres.
443	200
444	200
463	200
481	200
495	200
497	200
566	200
642	200
1889	200
1937	200

FOURTH DISTRICT. No.	Acres.
76	250
80	250
719	200
727	200
794	200
812	20
855	200

FIFTH DISTRICT. No.	Acres.
98	250
881	200
882	200
979	200
1007	200
1041	200

SIXTH DISTICT. No.	Acres.
56	300
113	250
1112	200
1124	200
1142	200
1160	200
1206	200
1234	200
1236	200
1238	200
1240	200
1242	200
1271	200
1280	200

SEVENTH DISTRICT. No.	Acres.
1334	200
1351	200
1357	200
1366	200
1375	200
1378	200
1400	200
1401	200
1435	200
1444	200
1469	200
1511	200

EIGHTH DISTRICT. No.	Acres.
159	250
1627	200
1642	200
1680	200
1683	200
1684	200
1710	200
1713	200
1720	200

TENTH DISTRICT. No.	Acres.
209	250
1969	200
2031	200
2071	200
2163	200

RALPH MARLIN, Esq. at *Meadville*; WILLIAM ELLIOT, Esq. at his Mill, *Slippery Rock*, and JOHN CARLISLE STEWART, Esq. *New Castle*, will shew the lands, in their respective neighbourhoods. Application made to Mr. ANTHONY CROTHERS of *Philadelphia*, (now in the town of *Mercer*), who is duly authorised to contract for the sale of any part thereof; or to the Subscriber *South Fourth*, near *Walnut street, Philadelphia.*

JOHN ASHLEY.

September 1, 1806.

JUST PUBLISHED,

(Price 1 dollar per doz.) THE

Pittsburgh Magazine Almanack,

FOR 1807.

☞ AMONG other new and interesting matter, this Almanac will contain, an abstract view of A TOUR up the RED, BLACK, and WASHITA rivers in *Louisiana*, as performed by *Doctor Hunter*, *Mr. Dunbar*, and others, who were employed by the United States for the purpose of making a survey of these rivers, of the adjacent country, and of the *Hot Springs* in the vicinity of the last river.—With a notice of vegetables, minerals, animals, salt springs, Indians, silver mines, stones, plants, trees, situation and soil of the country—And an account of the great plains to the westward, and the great dividing mountain which separates the waters of the Missouri from those of the Pacific Ocean—of rock salt—the silver pin—a singular idea of the Indians respecting the universal deluge—the natural bridge—of the Arkansa and White rivers—the shining mountains—plaister of Paris—coal mine—Turkey oil stones, &c. &c.

It will also contain the advice of a father to his son on the choice of a wife; the advice of a father to his daughters, on conduct in life, behaviour, friendship, love and marriage.

Also just published,

(Price 50 cents per doz.)

The Common Pittsburgh Almanack, for 1807.

☞ Orders for these and German Almanacks, merchants will please to forward early and much oblige their friend,

Sept. 1, 1806. *ZADOK CRAMER.*

FOR SALE,

A LOT in the Borough of Pittsburgh, situate on Liberty and Penn Streets, marked on the general plan of the Borough, No. 120, and bounded by Lots Nos. 119 and 121. Apply to GEORGE ARMSTRONG, Esq. in Greensburgh, or to

H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, 17th October, 1806.

Five Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in Elizabeth Town, 14 miles from Pittsburgh on the 20th inst. an Apprentice boy to the Shoemaking trade, named *WILLIAM SCOTT*, about 17 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, dark complexion, black hair, grey eyes and down look, he had on when he went away a striped cotton coattee, a striped cassimer jacket and striped cotton overalls, a pair of coarse shoes, and a fur hat. Whoever takes up said apprentice shall have the above reward, but no charges.

JACOB DUNN.

Elizabeth Town, October 29, 1806.

FOR SALE,

A Tract of Donation Land,

CONSISTING of 200 acres, No. 209, in the First District. The Land is of a good quality. It will be sold low for cash and an indisputable title given. For terms apply to *JEREMIAH BARKER*, Esq. or *JAMES MOUNTAIN*, Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh.

September 22, 1086. tf

FOR SALE,

Land on the Franklin Road,

Within 6 or 7 miles of Pittsburgh.

I will sell nine small surveys, containing from 70 to 150 acres in each tract, within 6 or 7 miles of Pittsburgh, on the Franklin road. For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. who is fully authorised to sell and convey, or to

JOHN WILKINS, Jr.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1805.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of William Irwin, late of this Borough, deceased, are to requested to present them to either of the subscribers, properly authenticated, for settlement; and those indebted to said estate, are required to make payment without delay, in order to save themselves expence and trouble, as a speedy settlement of the estate must be made.

SARAH IRWIN, Administratrix.
GEORGE WALLACE
JOHN IRWIN,
JAMES IRWIN,
JOHN SCULL, } Administrators.

Pittsburgh, October 30, 1806.

ISAAC WICKERSHAM,

Lately from Philadelphia.

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the WIRE-WORKING Business in all its different branches, in the house of *Benjamin Herr*, in Market Street, corner of the Diamond, opposite the sign of the Bear, where he makes,

ROWLING SCREENS, both single and double, for cleaning of Wheat and Flaxseed.
Screens and all kinds of Riddles for Dutch Fans
Shutting and standing Screens for mills.
Rewing-seives, for cleaning Wheat, Rye, Oats, Flax-seed, and Clover-seed.
Indian meal Sifters.
Screens and Riddles, for bricklayers and plaisterers.
Paper moulds, and Rag Tables
All kinds of wire work for cellar windows, spring-houses, safes, and sky-lights.
Fenders for fire places, bird-cages, rat-traps. &c. &c.

All of which are done in the neatest manner, and will be sold at the Philadelphia prices.

N. B. Orders from the country duly attended to.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 1806

Pittsburgh Point Brewery.

THE public are respectfully informed that the Point Brewery is in operation. Porter fit for the Natchez and New-Orleans market can be furnished at any time at seven dollars ninety cents per barrel. Best Strong Beer for exportation or home consumption at six dollars and of a middling quality for families at three dollars fifty cents per barrel, delivered in whole or half barrels any where in the Borough, as usual. Orders from the Town or Country directed to the subscriber, will be carefully attended to.

For J. O'Hara,

GEORGE SHIRAS.

November 3, 1806.

☞ Fifty-three Cents per bushel given for merchantable Barley.

FROM THE SECRET HISTORY OF THE

COURT OF ST. CLOUD.

Paris, August, 1805.

ON the arrival of her husband at Aix la Chapelle, Madame Napoleone had lost her money by gambling, without recovering her health by using the baths and drinking the waters; she was therefore as poor as low-spirited, and as ill-tempered as dissatisfied. Napoleone himself was neither much in humour to supply her present wants, provide for her extravagances, or to forgive her ill-nature; he ascribed the inefficacy of the waters to her excesses; and reproached her for too great condscension to many persons, who presented themselves at her drawing room, and in her circle, but who, from their rank in life, were only fit to be seen as supplicants in her anti-chambers, and as associates with her valets and chambermaids.

The fact was, madam Napoleone knew, as well as her husband, that these gentry were not in their place, in the company of an empress; but they were her creditors, some of them even Jews; and as long as she continued debtor to them, she could not decently, or rather she dared not, prevent them from being visitors to her. By confiding her situation to her old friend Talleyrand, she was, however, soon released from those troublesome personages.—When the minister was informed of the occasion of the attendance of these impertinent intruders, he humbly proposed to Buonaparte, not to pay their demands and their due; but to make them examples of severe justice, in transporting them to Cayenne, as the only sure means to prevent, for the future, people of the same description from being familiar or audacious.

When, thanks to Talleyrand's interference, these *family* arangements were settled, madame Napoleone recovered her health with her good humour; and her husband who had began to forget the English blockade, only to think of the papal *accolade* (dubbing) was more *tender* than ever. I am assured, that during the fortnight he continued with his wife at Aix la Chapelle, he only shut her up or confined her twice, kicked her three times, and abused her once a day.

It was during their residence in that capital, that Count de Segur, at last, completed the composition of their household; and laid before them the list of ladies and gentlemen, who had consented to put on their livery. This de Segur is a kind of amphibious animal, neither a royalist nor a republican; neither a democrat nor an aristocrat; but a disaffected subject under a king; a dangerous citizen of a commonwealth; ridiculing both the friend of equality and the defender of prerogatives; no exact difinition can be given from his past conduct and avowed professions, of his real, moral, and political character. One thing is only certain—he was an ungrateful traitor to Louis XVI. and is a submissive slave under Napoleone the First.

Though not of an antient family, Count de Segur was a nobleman by birth, and ranked among the ancient French nobility, because one of his ancestors had been a field marschal.—Being early introduced at court, he acquired, with the common corruption, also the pleasing manners of the courtier; and by his assiduities about the ministers, Counts de Maurepas and de Vergennes, he procured from the latter the place of an ambassador to the court of St. Petersburgh. With some reading and genius, but with more boasting and presumption, he classed himself among French men of letters, and was therefore as such received with distinction by Catharine II, on whom, and on whose government, he in return published a libel. He was a valet under La Fayette, in 1789, as he has since been under every succeeding king of faction. The partizans of the revolution pointed him out as a fit ambassador from Louis XVI to the late King of Prussia; and he went in 1791 to Berlin in that capacity; but Frederick William II refused him admittance to his person, and after some ineffectual intrigues with the illuminati and *philosophers* at Berlin, he returned to Paris as he left it; provided, however, with materials for another libel on the Prussian monarch, and on the house of Brandenburgh, which he printed in 1796.—Ruined by the Revolution which he had so much admired, he was imprisoned under Robespierre, and was near starving under the Directory, having nothing but his literary talents to subsist on. In 1799, Buonaparte made him a legislator, and in 1803, a counsellor of state; a place which he resigned last year, for that of a grand master of the ceremonies at the present Imperia court. His antient inveteracy against your country has made him a favorite with Buonaparte. The indelicate and scandalous attacks in 1796 and 1797, against Lord Malmesbury, in the then official journal, *le Redacteur*, were the offspring of his malignity and pen; and the philippics and abusive notes in our present official *Moniteur*, against your government and country, are frequently his *patriotic* progeny, or rather he often shares with Talleyrand and Hautretive their paternity.

The Revolution has not made Count de Segur more happy with regard to his family, than in his circumstances, which, notwithstanding his brilliant grand mastership, are far from being affluent. His amiable wife died of terror, and broken-hearted, from the sufferings she

had experienced, and the attrocities she had witnessed; and when he had enticed his oldest son to accept the place of a sub-prefect under Buonaparte, his youngest son who never approved our present regeneration, challenged his brother to fight, and after killing him in a duel, destroyed himself. Count de Segur is therefore at present neither a husband nor a father, but only a grand master of ceremonies! What an indemnification!

Madame Napoleone, and her husband, are both certainly under much obligation to this nobleman, for his care to procure them comparatively decent persons to decorate their levees and drawing-rooms; who, though they have no claim either to morality or virtue, either to honour or chastity, are undoubtedly a great acquisition at the Court of St Cloud, because none of them has either been accused of murder or convicted of plunder; which was the case with some of the ministers, and most of the generals, senators and counsellors. It is true, that they are a mixture of beggared nobles, and enriched valets; of married courtizans and divorced wives; but for all that, they can demand the places of honour of all other imperial courtiers of both sexes.

When Buonaparte had read over the names of these court recruits, engaged and enlisted by de Segur, he said, "Well, this lumber must do until we can exchange it for better furniture." At that time, young Count d'Arberg (of a German family, on the right bank of the Rhine, but whose mother is one of madame Buonaparte's maids of honour, was trvelling for him in Germany, and in Prussia, where, among other *negociations*, he was charged to procure some persons of both sexes, of the most ancient nobility, to augment Napoleone's sute, and to figure in his livery. More individuals presented themselves for this *honour* than he wanted, but they were all without education, and without address; ignorant of the world as of books; not speaking well their own language, much less understanding French or Italian; vain of their birth, but not ashamed of their ignorance, and as proud as poor. This project was therefore relinquished for the present; but a number of the children of the principal *ci-devant* German nobles, who, by the treaty of Luneville and Ratisbon, had become subjects of Buonaparte, were, by the advice of Talleyrand *offered* places in the French Prytanees, where the emperor promised to take care of their future advancement. Madame Buonaparte, at the same time, selected twenty-five young girls of the same families, whom she also *offered* to educate at her own expence. Their parents understood too well the meaning of these generous *offers*, to dare decline their acceptance. These children are the plants of the imperial nursery, intended to produce future pages, chamberlains, equeries, maids of honour and ladies of waiting, who, for ancestry, may bid defiance to all their equals of every court in christendom. This act of *benevolence*, as it was called in some German papers, is also an indirect chastisement of the refractory French nobility, who either demanded too high prices for their degradation, or abruptly refused to disgrace the names of their forefather.

NORFOLK, *November 5.*

For the want of something more important, and for the purpose of amusing our readers, we shall present them with the French accounts of the operations in Calabria.—*Ledger.*

NAPLES, JULY 10.

"The English have at length executed the descent with which they have so long threatened us. But this time their attempts directed against Calabria have turned to disadvantage, though at first they had marked success. It is afflicting to have to say, that they induced part of the inhabitants to rise, and that act of revolt has forced the generals to inflct all the rigour of the laws of war upon the villages and inhabitants. The following is the first report published relative to these bloody affairs.

"On the 1st July 6000 English landed at the Gulph of St. Euphemia, in Calabria. On the 4th, general Regnier attacked them with the 42d regiment, and the Polish regiment. He was repulsed; gen. Compere severely wounded and made prisoner, with 300 Poles.

"The English had been re-enforced by 3000 men, and by 3 or 4000 insurgents, who advanced into the country and quitted the protection of their vessels. One league from Cozena they were attacked by general Verdier, at the head of 10,000 infantry, and 2000 cavalry. The English were broken, routed, and at the moment of writing the account, 1800 English prisoners had arrived at head quarters. General Verdier was in pursuit of the rest. It was hoped they would not be able to join their ships. On the other hand, gen. Regnier proceeded to Cotrona, gave up the village of Lessola; 500 revolted Calabrians (i.e. attached to their lawful sovereign) who were put to the sword."

"Generals Grenier, Verdier, and Mermet, have maintained their reputation. They preserved the position, and the English were compelled to re-embark."

"*August 5.*—About the end of the month, marshal Massena will be ready to set out for Calabria, to put an end to the remains of the insurrection. The English continue in possession of Amanthea, where they made good their first landing."

BOSTON, *November 6.*

By the arrival of the brig Byfield, Captain Foster, in the very short passage of 37 days from Copenhagen, we have been favored by the politeness and attention of Captain Foster, with Hamburgh and Copenhagen papers to the 27th September.

The following translations obligingly furnished by Mr. Hauff, Swedish Consul in this place, shew, that their contents are

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 2—They write from Koningsberg, that troops are embarking in several Russian ports, to be transported to Pomerania.

The combined Dutch and French army, in Holland, is said to amount to 70,000 men.—Several camps are formed on the frontiers of Russia. The Prussian troops are now moving towards the grand army now forming in Saxony. It is said the French minister at Berlin has demanded his passport. The Prussian troops in every direction are in motion. Nothing is said in the German papers, relative to Austria.

From the German papers.—The late Prussian minister at London, M. Jacobi, who had proceeded on his journey home, has arrived at Hamburgh; and it is believed, intends returning immediately to England. The French troops on the Rhine and Maine, are in motion; and a part of them actually passed over to the right bank of the latter river, at Frankfort.—The French Emperor's body guards have been replaced by other troops. The treasures of the cathedral at Munster have been removed to Magdeburg for safety.

From Hamburgh, Sept. 26.—The number of Swedish troops in Lauenburg increases, and it is said are to be joined by a body of Prussian troops. The Prussian minister has frequent conferences with our cabinet.

From Paris, Sept. 17.—The general opinion here is, that WAR is unavoidable. They speak of the departure of the emperor as an event not very distant. *Lord Lauderdale is still here.* Frequent couriers pass between this and Holland; and it is believed she will be called upon to take a considerable part in the war, which now threatens all Europe.

Although it seems the English are not willing to exclude neutrals from trading to Buenos Ayres, yet it is supposed it will be such as not to encourage the importation of any other than British goods.

From London, Sept. 19.—Mr. Sheridan has declined the honor of the Westminster election. Earl Percy will probably be elected, having the support of lord Grenville, and other distinguished friends.

FURTHER INTELLIGENCE.

Captain Foster left Cronstadt the 13th, and Copenhagen the 30th Sept. Previous to his departure from the former place, he learnt that no part of the treaty which had been signed at Paris, by M. D'Oubril, was agreeable to the views of the emperor Alexander, or in conformity to his instructions; and that such was the indignation of the Russian court against this minister, for having violated the faith which he owed to his sovereign, than an order of banishment immediately followed his return to St. Petersburgh, and M. D'Oubril was no longer to be found among the living, unless on his way to the deserts of Siberia; that the greatest activity prevailed, in levying and embodying troops; that immense camps had been formed; that large bodies were marching towards the frontiers; and that nothing else was talked of but war against France, a measure which appeared to be popular among all classes—that the prince Constine, brother to the Emperor, was spoken of as being highly in favor of the war, and had offered the utmost assistance which he could to the cause.

Captain Foster further advises, that the day before he left Copenhagen, accounts were received at that place, per mail, that every hope of peace had finally vanished, and that hostilities had actually commenced between Prussia and France; that lord Lauderdale had demanded his passports, and was on the point of quitting Paris, three several times during the negociation, without having effected the object of the embassy; but that from circumstances which were not known to the public, though not affecting the serious business of the negociation, he still remained at Paris, at the date of the last accounts from that city.

On the subject generally of a renewed continental war, Capt. Foster was desired to report, by his merchant at Copenhagen, that the safest calculations might be made on the certainty of its commencement, and a strong probability of its long continuance.

NATCHEZ, *October 7.*

A detachment of 250 dragoons and mounted infantry, under command of major Ferdinand L. Claiborne, crossed the Mississippi at this city on Sunday last, on their march to Natchitoches, to assist General Wilkinson in repulsing the Spanish troops from within our limits.

Officers commanding the several companies:

Captains, Benjamin Farrar,
George Poindexter,
Alexander Bisland,
Basil Abrams,
William T. Voss,
Ralph Regan.

A company of dragoons from Jefferson county, under command of Capt. Thomas Hinds, will march in a few days to join the battallion at Natchitoches—likewise a company of mounted infantry from Wilkinson county.

LEXINGTON, *(Ken.) November* 3.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the Army, dated Fort Adams, October 6, 1806.

"Since the date of my last letter, 1st ult. the militia of the two territories have been called out, to unite with the regular forces in making a stand against the Spaniards.

"The militia of the lower Territory has reached head-quarters before this—those of Mississippi Territory will march to-day.

"Our last accounts from Natchitoches, as late as the 27th ult. mention that the most active preparations were making on both sides for an action; that 16 Spaniards, and about 60 mules, some packed with silver, have been intercepted on their route from Nagadoches to Batton-Rouge, and carried into the American camp. The general is only waiting for the junction of the militia to bring the matter to a close."

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 13.

IMPORTANT.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

NEW-YORK, *November* 12.

Arrived this morning, the ship Richard, Rogers, from Nantz—Sailed October 1—latest Paris papers 25th September. The Publiciste of the 25th says:

"The Conservative Senate has been convoked this day. The object of this extraordinary convocation by his majesty is said to be to communicate to the senate the marriage of his imperial highness the prince Jerome Bonaparte with one of the princess royal of the house of Wirtemburg—two copies of letters have also been read, one to the prince primate of the confederation of the Rhine, to make known to him the intention of the emperor to support the confederation with all the force of France—the other, to the king of Bavaria, to announce to him, that, notwithstanding the intrigues of the court, his majesty the emperor still hopes to preserve peace with Prussia; but in case that this power should not make a prompt and categorical answer to the explanations which have been demanded, that his majesty is ready to enter into Germany with 300,000 men.

One of the passengers in the Richard, is the bearer of dispatches to government, and an elegant medal, a present from his imperial majesty to the president of the United States.

Lord Lauderdale was still at Paris the 25th September—But no expectation of a peace.

From the Boston Gazette, Nov. 6.

Aspects of foreign news.—The intelligence lately received from Europe, evidently prepouderates towards the point of *War:* The following may not be deemed an incorrect comparison between the prospects of War and Peace.

OF WAR.

It is certain that the camp formed in the vicinity of Paris, and to which our regular troops were hastening, from their several positions in Germany, has been broken up, and the whole body been ordered to re-enter the new formed states of that empire.

It is certain, that the states which form the new Federation of the Rhine, has been ordered to furnish their quota of troops, agreeable to the stipulations made with France.

It is certain, that, instead of dismissing any part of the regular army, even that class of soldiers whose age and services entitled them to repose, Bonaparte has ordered a new and very formidable body of conscripts to be raised and equipped for immediate service.

It is certain, that a serious misunderstanding exists between the French and Prussian governments;—that the latter has settled its differences with Sweden—has restored a section of the Hanoverian dominions to the king of Sweden, and has placed its entire army in a state of active and immediate operation.

It is certain, that the Emperor Francis, tho' deprived of many branches of the ancient House of Austria, has still left an immense population; and that the most active exertion have been made under the immediate direction of his illustrious brother, the Archduke Charles, to place the army of Germany in the highest state of preparation for war.

It is certain, that throughout the Italian coast, the British have a formidable maritime squadron; and that this force, joined by a considerable body of English and native troops, are enabled, and have frequently effected the most important operations against the French in that quarter.

It is certain, that Russia bas augmented her effective troops to the number of 500,000 men;—that the most experienced Generals have been placed at the head of her armies;—that at this moment she has a very large force encamped on the frontier; and that very considerable detachments of troops had been embarked for Pomerania.

It is certain, that a formidable coalition is now maturing in the North of Europe, against France—that in ihis confederacy will probably be joined, the great powers of England, Russia, Prussia, Austria, Sweden and Denmark—that in the formation of this immense body, such a spirit and union is expected to prevail, as shall eventually restore to Europe that correct balance of power, which its peace and safety so necessarily require.

It is also certain, that very formidable Expeditions are fitting out in England, for the avowed purpose of joining the British force in the Mediterranean; of giving succour to the King of Naples, and further acting in such situations as events may render necessary.

OF PEACE.—To all this body of evidence in favor of a protracted war—we have but one article to add, in favor of peace—viz. Lord Lauderdale remained at Paris, on the 17th of September.

DEATH OF GENERAL KNOX.

"Warren, Oct. 26, 1806.

"DEAR SIR,

"It is with the deepest regret, I have now to inform you, that the great and good General KNOX, departed this life yesterday morning. He was confined about six days. It is supposed that the cause of his death was his swallowing a sharp chicken bone, which perforated his bowels, and produced a mortification. The event was very sudden and unexpected by his physicians until a very short time before his death. It has covered us all with the deepest gloom. The funeral will be to-morrow, when every testimony of respect will be paid, by all classes of people."

We copy the preceding article from the Boston Gazette; and with sincere sorrow announce the removal of another pillar of the American Revolution, in the lamented death of the meritorious Hero and Patriot

MAJOR GENERAL HENRY KNOX.

Vice-President General of the Cincinnati.

To recount the public services, and to do full justice to the worth, of this distinguished soldier and citizen, would exceed the limits prescribed to a gazette eulogium. The pleasing task of recording his merits devolves to the faithful historian, who, among the causes that influenced the success of our revolution, will often advert to the bravery, skill and, discipline of this distinguished corps, THE ARTILLERY of the American Army, which was organized and commanded, throughout the war, by this most excellent officer.

Possessing, in an eminent degree, the esteem and confidence of the commander in chief, he was, in every stage of the contest, the faithful friend and gallant associate of the illustrious WASHINGTON.

On the successful termination of his military career, when General Lincoln resigned, he was appointed secretary at war, under the confederation—and, his commission being renewed by President Washington, he continued for a long series of years most ably to administer the duties of that important department—resigning his office, he returned to private life, on his estate in the District of Maine, in the year 1795, from which he has been frequently called to share in the honours, and labours of legislation in the commonwealth of Massachusetts, where the remembrance of his private and public virtues, will be long cherished, and held in grateful estimation.

Captain Nelson, who arrived at Charleston on the 26th ult. from Havanna, informs, that a few days before he sailed, a Spanish packet arrived at Trinidad, (Cuba) in 30 days from Old Spain. Letters by this arrival were received at Havanna, stating, *that East and West Florida had been ceded by Spain to France, and by France to the United States.* It was also stated that the Island of Cuba had been ceded by Spain to France, in consequence of Bonaparte's agreeing to re-instate the King of Naples on his throne. Knowing as we do, that a douceur of two millions has been dispatched to France, to pave the way in a negociation for the Floridas, we think the first part of this article very likely to be correct—but that Bonaparte should consent to take down his brother Joseph from the throne of Naples, so shortly after having elevated him to that dignity, for the purpose of reinstating its lawful sovereign is very doubtful.

(Courier.)

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY, November 25, 1806.

A gentleman who passed through this town a few days ago from Frankfort, (Ken.) informs us, that Joseph H. Davies, Esq. Attorney for the United States, had moved the Federal Court, then in session, for compulsory process to bring Aaron Burr, late vice-president of the United States, into court, to answer a charge of forming an association for making war against Spain, invading Mexico, and forming a distinct empire in the west, and that he was raising forces and purchasing up the necessary provisions and stores for that purpose. The Attorney founded his motion on an affidavit produced by him. When the gentleman left Frankfort the Court had not given an opinion on the subject.

Since the above was in type, we are informed by a gentleman from Kentucky, that the Court dismissed the motion.

Yesterday arrived here, a detachment of about 130 federal recruits, under the command of Captain Amos Stoddard. They will descend the river in a few days in order to join the army.

Arrived at Philadelphia, the brig Eliza captain Wilson—Sailed from New-Orleans, the 21st October; at that time news had reached the city, that an arrangement had taken place between the Spaniards on the frontier and general Wilkinson, in consequence of which the militia of the territory of Orleans and Mississippi, who had volunteered their services, to the number of 600 men, and had marched to join general Wilkinson, were on their return to their respective districts. No official intelligence had been received on this subject from the general, but concurring advices from different quarters respecting the return of the militia, rendered it almost certain that arrangements had taken place; and it is said to be agreed that neither the United States nor Spain shall occupy the contested country, between the old boundary and the river Sabine, until final arrangements are made between the two governments respecting limits

General Wilkinson notwithstanding his small force and very unprovided state of his little band, had advanced beyond the Grand Bayou, and had taken a position with 300 men at the junction of the roads to Addies and Bayou Pierre, at which latter place Col. Herrera was with about 1500 to 1800 men, chiefly cavalry.

Col. Cordero, governor of St. Antonio, with a reinforcement, the number of which was unknown, lay encamped about 25 miles in the rear of Herrera's force, and although the superior officer had not joined nor taken the command when the last accounts reached Orleans, a detachment of artillery from the little garrison of Orleans, had marched on the 12th of October, on the western bank of the Mississippi, to join the general at Nachitoches, and were to be followed on the 22d or 23d by another detachment which would proceed in two gun-boats by way of the Mississippi and Red River to the same place; this reinforcement would add 100 more brave followers to his forces.

Gov. Grand Pre, of Baton Rouge, alarmed at the report of the approaching departure of the gun-boats, had given out that he would oppose their passage up the river, but it was be-

lieved he would not attempt hostilities, although he had assembled the militia of his district, and had taken every possible measure to assemble a force more than adequate to the object.

The militia of the city of New-Orleans were called together on the 17th October, and unanimously offered their services to defend the territory, and particularly the city—they were accepted by the governor, and the following handbill was published on the occasion, which will amply refute the calumnies of those who have endeavored to persuade the government that the people of Louisiana were not attached to its cause:

FRIDAY, *October* 17, 1806.

DISPLAY OF PATRIOTISM.

At the muster of the 1st, 2d and 4th regiments of militia this morning, every officer, non-commissioned officer and private present, voluntarily offered their services for the defence of the territory, and more particularly for the security of the city. This tender of service was immediately accepted by the governor, and the detachment ordered to be mustered for inspection and exercise once a week. The militia were addressed by Cols. Bellechasse, Mccarty and Darcier, and also by the Governor, when he accepted the tender of their services.

Officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the 1st, 2d, and 4th regiments of militia.

You have anticipated my wishes, and fulfilled my expectations.

I have to announce my acceptance of the tender of your military services, and to add, that your patriotic conduct will be justly appreciated by your country.

WM. C. C. CLAIBORNE.

New-Orleans, October 17, 1806.

In the brig Eliza, capt. Wilson, from New-Orleans, came passenger the Hon. DANIEL CLARKE, Representative in the Congress of the United States, from the district of Orleans.

FROM THE BALANCE.

MR. EDITOR,

THERE is one thing in this world, that does more hurt, and causes more calamity, than all others put together. It sets the whole race of civilized beings in commotion; and leads to bloodshed, slaughter and every sort of enormity. I mean MONEY.

Money is of such an alluring nature, that it induces men of all classes to endeavour to obtain it in some way; and when it is not to be had by honest means, it holds out persuasives to fraud and villainy. Thus does it bring one to disgrace—another to prison, and a third to the gallows.

Money is a kind of oil, which sets the springs of "bribery and corruption" in motion.

Money is a dangerous tool in the hands of evilminded men.

Money, held forth to the renegado Callender, induced him to traduce the character of the venerable Washington.

It was *money* that Mr. Jefferson borrowed of Mr. Gabriel Jones.

Money has rendered us tributary to Bonaparte.

Money, this soul-subduing trash, laid the tender conscience of the renowned Cheetham, to sleep, and suggested to him the idea of overrating his services to his republican friends, more than five fold.

A volume would not contain all the instances of its delecterious effects; but they are universally known and felt. Why, then, will not our general and state governments interpose their authority, and abrogate the use of this gorgon? Why will they risque the ruin of so many precious souls; when they might be saved, by putting them out of the way of temptation?

P. Q.

FOR SALE.

TWO Hundred Acres of Land, strict measure, situate in St. Clair township, Allegheny county, five miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of Andrew M'Farlane and others; the land is of an excellent quality, about 80 acres cleared and under good fence. On the premises are a dwelling house, spring house, barn, and apple orchard. The whole tract is well watered, and can be conveniently divided into two lots of one hundred acres each, for the accommodation of purchasers.—The terms of Sale will be made easy. Enquire on the premises.

JAMES MARTIN.

November 17, 1806.

Ten Dollars Reward.

WAS Stolen from the subscriber living within three miles of Beaver Town, in Beaver county, on the 10th of September last, a Black *MARE*, rising 4 years old, about 14 hands high, has white in her forchead the shape of half a horse shoe. The above reward and reasonable charges will be paid to any person who will secure said thief so that he may be brought to justice, and deliver the mare to the subscriber.

JAMES PARKINSON.

November 18, 1806.

Be it ordained by the Council of

the Borough of Pittsburgh, That so much of the Ordinance passed October 2d, 1806, as goes to prevent the shoeing of horses in the Public Square, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Enacted into an Ordinance the 25th October 1806.

Attest. H. HASLET, *Town Clerk.*

A few Bales best quality

TENNESSEE COTTON,

and a quantity of

Connecticut Cheese,

FOR SALE, BY

BOYLE IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, 21st November, 1806.

NOTICE.

WAS left at the subscriber's tavern, on Saturday night the 8th inst. by a certain mulatto man who called himself JOHN DIXON, a dark brown Mare with a blaze in her face and three white feet, a bay mare Filley with a bald face, a new saddle and bridle, and a black and white Cow, with the points of her horns sawed off. The said Dixon is hereby notified that unless he comes forward, on or before the 20th day of December next, and pays for the keeping of said creatures, and also the cost of this advertisement, they will be sold at Public Vendue on said day, in order to defray the expences aforesaid.

JOHN SCANTLIN.

Fayette township, Allegheny county, November 24th, 1806.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Plumb township, Allegheny county, a Red COW, 8 or 9 years old, has a crop off each ear, and a swallow fork cut out of the near ear. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JOHN HALL.

November 21, 1806.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to Sale at the Court-House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Friday the 12th day of December next, the following property, to wit:—

A certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the Borough of Pittsburgh, being part of the lot which is marked on the general plan of the said Borough, No. 344, bounded and described as follows, to wit:—Beginning on the public Diamond or Square at 80 feet from the corner of Market Street and the Diamond Square, and running thence by the same square and by lot No. 345, one hundred and sixty feet to Jail Alley, thence by Jail Alley twenty feet towards Fourth Street, thence by a line running parallel with Fourth Street eighty feet, thence by a line running parallel with Market Street four feet towards Fourth Street, thence by a line running parallel with Fourth Street forty feet towards Market Street, thence by a line running parallel with Market Street two feet towards Fourth Street, thence by a line running parallel with Fourth Street forty feet towards Market Street, and thence by a line running parallel with Market Street twenty-six feet to the place of beginning, subject to a yearly ground rent of one hundred and two dollars.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of Samuel Boyd, at the suit of Guy Bryan and William M'Cutcheon.

One half of Lot, No. 411, situate in the Borough of *P*ittsburgh, containing in front on Fifth Street thirty feet, thence by lot, No. 412, two hundred and forty feet to Virgin Alley, thence by the said Alley thirty feet, thence by the other half of lot, No. 411, two hundred and forty feet to the place of beginning on Fifth Street, on which is erected a house one story high, twenty four feet by twenty. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Edward M'Ewen, at the suit of John Wilkins, the elder.

*P*art of lot, No. 187, in the Borough of *P*ittsburgh, on Wood Street, twenty feet from the corner of Wood and Front Streets, and extending twenty feet towards Water Street, thence south-eastwardly the same breadth sixty feet back, on which is erected a one story frame dwelling house, liable and subject to a yearly ground-rent of twenty two dollars and fifty cents. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Herd, at the suit of William Fulton.

All the right, title and interest of John Thome of, in and to the following Tracts or Lots of Land, situate in Jones's district of Depreciation Land, in *P*ine township, viz.—No. 7, containing two hundred acres. No. 12, containing two hundred and thirty seven acres. No. 24. containing two hundred acres; and No 25. containing two hundred acres. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Thome, at the suit of Richard *P*orter for the use of William B. Irish, and sold by

WILLIAM M'CANDLESS, Sheriff.

25th November, 1806.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

A KEG OF PHILADELPHIA

Printing Ink.

JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE,

At *ZADOK CRAMER's* Book Store, Market Street, Pittsburgh.

Advice to Parents.

Containing directions how to perform the duties which they owe their Children; with some motives exciting thereto, and the excellency of Gospel Ordinances, briefly hinted; with the sin and danger of neglecting and contemning them, particularly opened,

By the Rev. ROBERT REID,

Minister of Rye, Donegal, Ireland.

With a recommendation,

By the Rev. Francis Pringle.

TO BE LET,

On Ground Rent for ever.

A LOT of Ground situate in Fourth Street, between Wood and Smithfield Streets in the Borough of Pittsburgh. The Lot is 60 feet front, with a log House thereon. For terms apply to the subscriber.

JOHN DARRAGH.

Pittsburgh, November 17, 1806.

100 acres of Prime Land,

FOR SALE.

I WILL sell one hundred acres of LAND situate in Pitt township on each side of the road from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, between 8 and 9 miles from the latter, being part of the Tract on which the tavern is kept by John Stockdon. The land offered for sale is of the first quality, and is as well situated for public business as any in the country. Those wishing to purchase may apply to *George Wallace* Esq. Braddock's Field, or to the subscriber near the land.

THOMAS SAMPSON.

November 17, 1806.

N. B. I will also have to Let, on the first of April next, the Tavern stand above mentioned, with a large quantity of clear land adjoining the same. Apply to the subscriber.

Lands for Sale,

Lying between the Beaver Creeks.

SIX Tracts of Land of the first quality, in the neighbourhood of Greersburgh, will be Sold by the subscriber at a credit of five years. Those Lands are in a good settlement, both for Mills and Houses of Public Worship. An indisputable title will be given. *Barnard Vanhorne*, adjoining one of the tracts, will shew the lands to any person who may wish to see them. For terms apply to

JEREMIAH BARKER.

Pittsburgh, November 14, 1806.

WARNER & LLOYD,

TAYLORS AND *HABIT MAKERS.*

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends, customers, and the public in general, that they have removed their Shop from Second Street to the house of Mr. Beltzhoover between the corner of Mr. Adams and Mr. M'Clurg's Stores, in the Diamond, where the said business will be carried on in all its various branches; and likewise, that they have just received from their correspondents in Philadelphia, the particulars of the present fall FASHIONS, both for *Ladies* and *Gentlemen's Dresses* as far as it respects their business. They flatter themselves by the assistance of the same, and their experimental knowledge of the business, to be able to give general satisfaction.

N. B. *Military Uniforms* neatly executed.

Pittsburgh, November 18, 1806.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Tract of Land, containing 153 acres, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, adjoining lands of David Irwin, John Diller, and James Milligan. This tract is first rate land and has about 60 acres cleared and under good fence, a good house and barn erected thereon, and a bearing apple and peach orchard. For terms apply to *Dunning M'Nair*, Esq or to

H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, November 17, 1806.

FOR SALE.

A TRACT of Land containing 400 acres, situate on the waters of Robinson's run, in Robinson townsip, Allegheny county, about 5 miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of George Cubbage, James Ewing, Esquire, and others. On this tract there is 30 acres cleared and under good fence Apply to

H HASLET.

Pittsburgh, November 17, 1806.

FOR SALE.

A DONATION Tract of Land situate in Butler county in the first donation district, and numbered 203—containing 200 acres.—The terms of sale will be made known by applying to.

H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, 17th Nov. 1806.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on the 1st of November, instant, an apprentice to the Coppersmith and Tinning trade, named JAMES RAMMAGE, about 16 years of age, and about 5 feet high, dark complexion, black eyes, and a pleasant countenance. Had on and took with him one drab coloured cloth round-about, and one striped cotton do. both half worn, one swansdown waiscoat and one yellow striped do. one pair of tow trowsers coloured with tanners bark, an old hat, and a pair of half worn shoes. It is supposed he went off in company with a yellow fellow named Tom, the property of Mr. Robert Semple, of this place. The above reward will be paid to any person who will apprehend and secure said apprentice so that his master may get him again, together with reasonable charges if brought home.

SAMUEL HUBLEY.

Pittsburgh, November 7, 1806.

For Sale at this Office, neatly printed,

THE TABLE OF FEES,

established by law for Justices of the Peace and Constables.

POWDER,

Of a superior Quality,

Made by Jonathan Egley,

FOR SALE, BY

HENRY WOLF.

Pittsburgh, November 20, 1806.

SEASONABLE GOODS.

HERR & ENOCHS,

INFORM their friends and the public in general that they have just received a general assortmet of

Dry Goods, Queensware, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

All of which they are detrmined to sell low for Cash or approved of Country produce.

They have also on hand a quantity of *LAKE SALT*, by the barrel, and BARR IRON, by the ton or Cwt.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 24, 1806.

PROPOSALS,

For publishing by Subscription,

Robert Frazer's Journal,

From St. Louis, in Louisiana, to the Pacific Ocean.

CONTAINING

AN accurate description of the Missouri and its several branches—of the mountains separating the eastern from the western waters—of the Columbia river and the bay it forms on the Pacific Ocean—of the face of the country in general—of the several tribes of Indians on the Missouri and Columbia rivers—of the vegetable and animal productions discovered in those extreme regions—the latitude and longitude of some of the most remarkable places,

Together with a variety of curious and interesting occurrences, during a voyage of two years four months and nine days; conducted by Captains Lewis and Clark, and published by their permission.

This work will be contained in a volume of about 400 pages octavo, and will be put to press so soon as there shall be a sufficient subscription to defray expences; the price to subscribers three dollars; any person becoming responsible for ten will be allowed the eleventh gratis.—The books will be sent to such public places as best suit subscribers.

Subscriptions will be received by William Christy, in the town of St. Louis, Upper Louisiana.

STRAYS.

ENTERED with the subscriber, one dark roan *MARE*, about 8 years old, 13 or 14 hands high, a natural trotter, shod before—also, a dark sorrel *FILLY*, supposed to be two years old next spring, a natural trotter. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JOHN BELL, *Wood Ranger.*

Chartiers Creek, November 11, 1806.

Apprentices Wanted,

TO THE

Boot and Shoemaking Business.

BOYS between the age of 14 and 16, and brought up in the country would be prefered.

JAMES RIDDLE.

Pittsburgh, November 10, 1806.

The following BLANKS, correctly and handsomely printed, may be had at this Office.

JUSTICES WARRANTS,
SUMMONSES,
EXECUTIONS,
SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES,
ALSO,
LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION,
ADMINISTRATION BONDS.

By yesterday's Mail.

PHILADELPHIA, *Nov.* 17.

MIRANDA.—A gentleman arrived at Boston on Monday last, in 22 days from Barbadoes (via the Vineyard) informs, that he left Miranda at Barbadoes, where he had arrived to seek additional forces, after successful attacks on Coro, Marycaibo and Little Gibraltar. The Barbadoes papers speak very favorbly of Miranda's prospects.—*Repertory.*

Extract of a leter dated,

NEW-YORK, Nov. 13.

"By the ship Richard, arrived here yesterday 42 days from Nantz, I have received letters from my partners there (Delaroche & Co. to the 1st of October, which mention that all hopes of peace were at an end, and that the French armies were marching towards *P*russia. Lord Lauderdale on the 25th Sept. was still at *P*aris, detained by sickness."

Revolution in Hayti.

By advices from Cape Francois, via Alexandria, information is received that the Emperor Dessalines had been assassinated. It appears that previous to this event he had ordered the general Capau at Port-de-Paix, and general Beauves at the Cape to be shot, which was obeyed. Several other of his principal officers had also been executed previous to his death. No certain accounts of the situation of the Americans are received, but the island is stated to have been in a great ferment, &c.

Robert Wright, Esq. has been elected governor of Maryland without opposition. His acceptance of the office will occasion a vacancy in the Senate of the United States, to be filled by the Legislature during their present session.

Valuable Medicines.

Just received from RICHARD LEE's Patent and Family Medicine Store, New-York.

HAMILTON'S
WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,
PREPARED ONLY BY RICHARD LEE.

Which have within four years past cured upwards of one hundred and eighty thousand persons of both sexes, of every age and in every situation of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and from obstructions of foulness, in the stomach and bowels.

THIS medicine bears no anology whatsoever to others of the similar title, so commonly complained of as operating with violence; on the contrary, a particular excellence of this remedy is its being suited to every age and constitution; contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent and is so mild in its operation that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old, though no worms exist in the body, but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul and offensive: and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders. They are particularily efficacious in carrying off all gross humours and eruptions; and are the safest and mildest purgative that can be used on any occasion.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagreeable breath, especially in the morning, bad and corrupted gums; itching in the nose and about the seat; convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometime privation of speech; startling and grinding of the teeth in sleep; irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voratious; purging with slimy and fœtid stools; vomiting; large and hard belly; pains and sickness at the stomach; pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits; slow fever with small and irregular pulse; a dry cough, extensive thirst; sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms should have immediate recourse to *Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges*, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

A dose of this medicine, given occasionally during the warm season, will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children," a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known and has restored to health and strength a great number

CASES OF CURES.

(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which any person may ascertain either by letter or personal application—not being performed in Europe, nobody knows where, but at home.

AFFIDAVIT.

Mitchael Duff, residing at No. 47, Wilkes-street Fell's Point, in the city of Baltimore voluntary maketh oath that the following statement is just and true.

In the beginning of May last, my three children, a boy of seven, and two girls, the one of five and the other three years of age, were taken very ill, nearly at the same time, of a common fever, as I then supposed; but was soon convinced the disorder was caused by worms. They were frequently troubled with convulsion fits and violent startings in their sleep, and with almost continual vomiting and purging, particularily the youngest. I made immediate application to a physician of the first reputation and medicines were administered with a confidence of success which only increased our disappointment. The children grew daily worse, and I was absolutely without hopes of their recovery. The youngest soon appeared almost devoid of animation, scarcely an inhabitant of this world. In this distressing moment I was told that Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges had performed cures in many cases equally desperate. I immediately purchased a box, and gave each of them a dose, which in a few hours produced the most considerable effects; the least voided a great number of very large worms, and the second thousand of small ones, many of them not a quarter of an inch long. In the youngest they seemed to be consumed, and had the appearance of skins and slimy matter. I repeated the dose, agreeable to the paper of directions, and they all speedily recovered a good state of health, which they still enjoy, though five months have nearly elapsed since they were on the borders of the grave, and the death of the whole seemed to be inevitable.

Sworn before me the 29th day of Sept. 1799.

J. SMITH.

From David Cassat, Esq. Attorney at Law.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York-Town, Pennsylvania.

SIR,

I have in several instances of late had reason to believe that my children were afflicted with worms, and after trying other remedies to no purpose, have administered Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges; the consequences have uniformly been, that the symptoms were immediatly removed, and the children restored to their usual health. This happened in some cases, even where the advice and aid of phisicians have failed. I think I can, from sufficient experience, say, that the Lozenges are the most efficacious remedy now in use for the worms as well as other ordinary complaints of children, such as relaxation of the bowels, indigestion, loss of appetite, &c. &c. You are at liberty to publish the above if you think proper.

DAVID CASSAT.

To Dr. John Spangler.

The above valuable medicines is equally efficacious when administered to adults as may be seen by a number of respectable certificates, contained in a pamphlet, to be had gratis at the place of sale—and to prevent the purchase of inferior articles observe the Lozenges are sold in Pittsburgh by Mr. JOHN ANTHONY TARASCON ONLY.

Where also may be had prepared by Richard Lee,

Patent and Family Medicine,

Celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable—particularly Coughs and Colds, Asthma, Approaching Consumption, Gout, Rheumatism, Sprains, Palsy, Head-ache, Tooth-ache, Corns, Itch, Diseases of the Eyes, Ring Worms, Tetters, Inward Weaknesses, Nervous Disorders, Female complaints, Hooping Cough, &c.

July 8. tf.

JOHN BAIRD,
TAYLOR.

RESPECTFULLY nforms his customers, and the public in general, that he has just received the latest LONDON FASHIONS from his friend in Philadelphia, who regularly receives them every Spring and Fall. hose who choose to favor him him with their custom may rely on having their work done in the neatest manner. He hopes by his strict attention to business and the superior workmen which he has in his employ, to give general satisfaction.

He likewise has received the latest London Fashions for Ladies Habits, Spencers Peleceis, &c. &c.

N. B. Naval and Military Uniforms executed in the neatest and most complete manner

Two Apprentices, that can be well recommended, wil be taken on liberal terms.

Pittsburgh, July 7, 1806.

☞ Three or four Journeyman, wanted immediately.

Banon & Miltenberger,
(Lately from Philadelphia.)
Copper Smiths, Tin Plate Workers and Japanners.

HAVE *commenced their Manufactory at the corner of Market and Front streets, Pittsburgh. They flatter themselves that from a number of years experience in the different branches of their business, they will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may please to favour them with their commands.*

They not only warrant their work good, but also elegant of the kind; their Japanned Ware for strength and beauty, is superior to any manufactured in the United States, and as they intend to have always on hand an handsome assortment of COPPER, TIN and JAPANNED WARES, of every description, Merchants and others can have their orders executed on the shortest notice, and at a very reduced price; they therefore hope by their attention, punctuality and good workmanship, to merit the patronage of the public.

N. B. Old Waiters, Bread Trays &c. Japanned.

☞ *Sign Painting on Japanned Tin, neatly executed.*

*** *Banton & Miltenberger, inform the citizens of the Western Country, &c. that they have a large and extensive assortment of STILLS, of every size, manufactured by them—so that persons wishing to purchase may be accomodated on as good terms as at any other place, and may be suited to their mind.*

Pittsburgh, February 10th, 1806.

Land for Sale.

A VALUABLE Farm containing two hundred acres, on the waters of Girty's Run, six miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract there is a good two story square log House, and upwards of thirty acres of clear land, part of which is in good grass, together with good stabling.—The whole of the improvements are new and in good order, and the land of the first quality.

Also, one hundred and forty eight acres on the waters of Pine Creek, twelve miles from Pittsburgh. On this farm there is fifteen acres of clear land, part in grass, together with a good cabin and stable. This land is of a good quality.

Also, two hundred acres on the waters of Conequenessing creek, in Butler county, six miles from Butler Town. On this farm there is a small improvement. This land is of the first quality. For terms apply to PHILIP MOWRY, Pine Grove mills, on Pine creek.

August 25, 1806. tf.

Lands for Sale.

LEET'S DISTRICT—Nos. 20 and 21 known by the name of Legionville:—also Nos. 53, 54, 55, 56, 71, 74, 132, 137. 141.

BRADEN'S DISTICT.—Nos. 58, 59, 61 62, 75.

ALEXANDER'S DISTRICT.—Nos. 13, 25 54, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64.

Liberal credit will be given for a grea part of the purchase money:—For the terms of Sale, apply to JOHN WAY, Esquire, Sewickly Bottom, on the Ohio, or to JAMES ROSS, Esquire, Pittsburgh

April 14, 1804.

FOR SALE AT
T. CROMWELL'S
Commission Store.

FRENCH BRANDY,
Holland Gin,
Jamaica Spirits,
Lisbon Wine,
Cyder,
Peach Brandy,
Soal, Harness, and Upper Leather,
Superfine Flour of a superior quality, by the Barrel,
And a quantity of Lake Salt.

Pittsburgh, April 3, 1806.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by bond, note, or book account are requested to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence will be given.

JOSEPH DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, July 7, 1806.

He has on hand a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware and Groceries,

which he will sell low for Cash or Country Produce.

N. B. A Two Story Brick HOUSE, well finished, near the Market House, to be Rented.

Hemp wanted; for which a generous price will be given.

Being duly impowered for that purpose, I offer for SALE.

A large Tract of Land,

in Beaver county, on both sides of Racoon creek about three or four miles from the mouth, adjoining to Bryan's mills, and known by the name of Col. Simm's land. A great bargain may be had for good payments, and the title indisputable. Enquire of CHARLES MORGON, near the premises, or of the subscriber in Pittsbugh. PRESLEY NEVILL.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they continue to carry on the

Fulling Business,

In all its various branches, at John Cavet's Fulling mill, on Brush creek, North Huntingdon township, Westmoreland county. Those who may please to favour them with their custom may depend on having their work done in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms, and for the convenience of persons living at a distance Cloth will be received at the Store of *Mr. John Irwin*, in Pittsburgh, and returned there when finished, which will be without delay. It is requested of those who send cloth to put a written direction on it.

JOSIAH & JOHN HARVEY.

October 27, 1806.

PLANE MANUFACTORY.

M. ELLIS & Co.

BEG leave to inform the Public that they have commenced the *Plane Making* Business in all its various branches, *Pittsburgh*, in Second Street, near the corner of Liberty Street, where those who please to favour them with their custom may rely upon PLANES of a superior quality, and on reasonable terms.

☞ All orders duly attended to with punctuality and dispatch.

September 16th, 1806. tf.

FOR SALE.
A Valuable Tract of Land,

In Peters Township, Washington County, on a branch of Peters creek, containing about 900 acres, equal, if not superior in quality and situation to most land in this country, and not more than four miles from the Monongahela river, fifteen miles from Pittsburgh, the great road from which to Brownsville, passes thro' the tract, as also the road from Elizabeth Town to Washington; there are several Meeting Houses in the neighbourhood and Mills and Distilleries convenient. There is three farms on this tract containing upwards of 176 acres of cleared land well improved, the residue well timbered and watered, a considerble part of which being well adapted for meadow. The whole will be sold together or sub-divided, to suit purchasers. A small part of the purchase money will be expected at the time of sale, for the remainder a credit will be given bearing interest. An indisputable title with a general warrantee will be given. This tract adjoins that on which James Barclay now lives, and is occupied by James Anderson, Samuel Price, and Henry Potter, tenants, who will shew the premises. For further particulars apply to the proprietors in Pittsburgh.

PRESLEY NEVILL,
ISAAC CRAIG.

March 1, 1804.

JOHN CARR,
Cabinet, Chair Maker & Turner,

LATELY FROM PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFLLY informs his friends and the Public in general, that he has removed to the three story frame House, next door to the corner of Front in Market Street, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, where he continues to carry on the Cabinet and Chair Making in all its various branches. Orders of every description will be thankfully received and duly attended to.

J. CARR, takes the liberty of informing them that he intends pursuing his business extensively, and has procured excellent journeymen from Philadelphia, as well as a good supply of stuff. He has now on hand a handsome assortment of Furniture, which he will WARRANT, and is determined to sell at the most reduced prices. He returns his sincere thanks for their past favours and hopes by his experience and attention to his business to merit a continuance of them.

Merchants and others descending the river, can be supplied at the shortest notice, for cash or the usual credit.

N. B. Country produce at market price taken in exchange for furniture.

Pittsburgh, September 5, 1805.

JOSEPH HARBESON,

At the sign of the STILL, *in Market Street, between Second & Third Streets, just from Philadelphia, has commenced the* Copper and Tin Manufactures, *in Pittsburgh, and has now for Sale, and shall continue to keep a supply of all sizes of Stills demanded.*

STILLS of every size and description,
Copper Boilers for Brewers,
Hatters' Kettles,
Soap Boilers' ditto,
Tea Kettles,
Brass and copper Wash Kettles, and every other article in the Copper line.
A handsome assortment of Tin Ware.

It being his intention to pursue the business extensively, he hopes for the patronage of the Public, and any orders left shall be punctually fulfilled, and at the most reasonable prices.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1805.

N. B. Merchantable Whiskey at Market Price, taken in part pay for Stills.

A few Barrels good Whiskey, for Sale

One new *Brewing Copper*, ready made containing near 700 gallons.

☞ TIN by the box, for Sale.

He intends keeping on hand from 50 to 100 Stills, assorted. Any person living at a distance will not meet with a disappointment by sending here for Stills.

The Justices and Constables
ASSISTANT

By WM. GRAYDON, *Esquire.*

BEING a general collection of forms of practice, interpersed with various observations and directions; together with a number of adjudged cases, relative to the offices of justice and constable; with an appendix containing a variety of useful forms of conveyancing, this valuable book may be had at the Printing office of this Gazette. July 3, 1792